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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/831,004	05/03/2001	Joris Jozef Gustaaf Tack	CM1930	8972

27752 7590 11/08/2002

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EXAMINER

NGO, LIEN M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3727

DATE MAILED: 11/08/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/831,004	Applicant(s) TACK ET AL.	
	Examiner LIEN TM NGO	Art Unit 3727	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 September 2002.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
 * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Art Unit: 3727

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 4 and 8 are objected to because of the following informalities:

In claim 4, "a push-button means" should be --a push-button--.

In claim 8, it is confusing whether claim 8 depends on claim 1 or "any of preceding claims", because in the amendment filed 5/3/01, claim 8 depends on claim 1, but in the present amendment, claim 8 has been changed to depend on any of preceding claims without a mark of changing.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(e) the invention was described in-

(1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effect under this subsection of a national application published under section 122(b) only if the international application designating the United States was published under Article 21(2)(a) of such treaty in the English language; or

(2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that a patent shall not be deemed filed in the United States for the purposes of this subsection based on the filing of an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a).

3. Claims 1-5, 7, 8, 10-12, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bando et al. (US 2002/0017522). Bando et al. disclose, in figs. 1, 3 and 13, a container comprising a container body 12, a stationary cover 11, a movable lid 23, a gasket or

Art Unit: 3727

packing 53 (fig. 13) fitted in a groove, a spring element 50, a locking mechanism or protrusions 32, 33, a push-button means 31a, and a refill opening closed by a removable cover 12.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bando et al.. Bando et al. do not disclose the spring element being metallic coil spring and the gasket seal being silicon elastomer. Official notice is taken that it is well known in the art to having a bias spring element being metallic winding coils applied in a hinged lid of a container and a gasket seal being silicon elastomer. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide the Bando et al. container with a spring element in order to have a lid biased toward its open position, and a gasket seal made from material as claimed, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.

6. Claims 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bando et al. in view of Bando et al. (6,206,221). Bando et al. 522' do not disclose the stationary cover being removable and attachable to the container body by grooves and ribs. Bando et al. 221' teach a

Art Unit: 3727

container having a stationary cover being removable and attachable to the container body by grooves and ribs. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the Bando et al. 522' with a stationary cover as claimed, as taught by Bando et al. 221', in order to provide an recess to the container so that the wetted wipes can be refilled on the top side of the container.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed on 9/10/02 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that the "packing" in the Bando et al. (US 2002/0017522) is not the gasket of the instant application because the its structures are different. However, that is not found convincing because no specific structure of the gasket is required in the claims of the instant application in order to make the gasket distinguished from the packing of the prior art. Moreover, the definitions of "gasket" and "packing" are similar in the Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, both are material used for fluid-tight (see the attachment).

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

Art Unit: 3727

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lien Ngo whose telephone number is (703) 305-0294. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

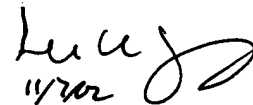
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful. The examiner's supervisor, Lee Young, can be reached at (703)308-2572. The Group FAX number is (703) 305-3579.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of the application should be directed to the Group receptionist at (703) 308-1148.



Lien Ngo

November 6, 2002



LEE YOUNG

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3700

community with *gar-ni-chör, -nə-čür* *n* [MF, equipment, alter. of OF fr. *garnir*] (1667) 1: EMBELLISHMENT, TRIMMING 2: a set of objects (as vases, urns, or clocks)
gar-pik *n* (1776): GAR B
gar-ät *n* [ME *garette* watchtower, fr. MF *garite* watchtower, OF *garin*] (14c): a room or unfinished part of a house just roof
gar-ä-sän *n* [ME *garisoun* protection, fr. OF *garison*, fr. protect, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *werien* to defend — more (15c) 1: a military post; esp: a permanent military installation the troops stationed at a garrison
gar-ri-soned; gar-ri-son-ing *'gar-ä-s(ə)-nin* (1569) 1 troops in 2 a: to assign as a garrison b: to occupy
cap *n* (1944): a visorless folding cap worn as part of a military — compare SERVICE CAP
finish *'gar-ä-sän-n* [prob. fr. Edward "Snapper" Garrison, Am. jockey] (1935): a finish in which the winner comes at the end
house *n* (1676) 1: a house fortified against Indian attack 2 house 3: a house having the second story overhanging the front
state *n* (1937): a state organized to serve primarily its own military security; also: a state maintained by military power
gar-on, ga-rön *n* [Ir *gearrán* & *ScGael gearran*, gelding] & *Irish*: a small sturdy workhorse
gar-rotte *'ga-rät, -röt; 'gar-ät* *n* [Sp *garrote*] (1622) 1 a of execution by strangulation b: the apparatus used 2 (as a wire with a handle at each end) for strangulation
garotte *vi* *gar-rot-ed* or *gar-rott-ed; gar-rot-ing* or *gar-* (151) to strangle with or as if with a garrote — *gar-rot-er*
gar-rü-lä-tē, ga-n (1581): the quality or state of being
gar-ä-las also *'gar-yä-* *adj* [L *garrulus*, fr. *garrare* to chat, CARE] (ca. 1611) 1: given to prosy, rambling, or tedious talk 2: pointlessly or annoyingly talkative 2: WORDY 1 (— see TALKATIVE — *gar-ru-lous-ly* *adv* — *gar-ru-lous-*
gar *n* [ME, fr. ONF *gartier*, fr. *garet* bend of the knee, of W *gar shank*] (14c) 1 a: a band worn to hold up a sock b: a band worn to hold up a shirt sleeve c: a girdle or corset to support a stocking 2 *cap* a: a band of the Garter; also: the blue velvet garter that is its membership in the order
gar *to* support with or as if with a garter
gar (1769): any of a genus (*Thamnophis*) of harmless viviparous snakes with longitudinal stripes on the back
gar [ME, fr. ON *garthr* yard; akin to OHG *gart* enclosure (14c): a small yard or enclosure: CLOSE
garveys [prob. fr. the name *Garvey*] (ca. 1896) *pl* of the New Jersey coast
gas also *gas-es* [NL, alter. of L *chaos* space, chaos] (17c) *n* (air) that has neither independent shape nor volume and expands indefinitely 2 a: a combustible gas or vapor or lighting; esp: NATURAL GAS b: a gaseous atmosphere; discomfort from this c: a gas or gaseous substance anesthesia d: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia e: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia f: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia g: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia h: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia i: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia j: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia k: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia l: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia m: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia n: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia o: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia p: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia q: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia r: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia s: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia t: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia u: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia v: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia w: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia x: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia y: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia z: a substance that can be used to induce anesthesia
gas (17c) *n* (driving force): ENERGY (I was young, and full of gas) (ran out of ~ in the seventh inning) 6 *slang* *measure*: DELIGHT (the party was a ~)
gas (1852) 1: to talk idly or garrulously 2 to fill the tank (as of an automobile) with gasoline
gas 1: to supply with gas or esp. gasoline (~ with gas) 2: to supply with gas or esp. gasoline (~ with gas) 3 *slang*: to please greatly
gas (17c) 1: a bag for holding gas 2: an idle or empty
gas *n* (chamber in which prisoners are executed by gas)
gas (17c) *n* (an instrument used to separate a sample for chromatography)
gas (1932): chromatography in which the sample is carried into a stream of carrier gas (as nitrogen) through a column containing a stationary phase and the solid is separated into its components by their affinity for the stationary phase
gas a: a native of Gascony b: the
gas 2: a boastful swaggering person —
gasconade, fr. *gasconner* to boast, fr. BRAVADO, BOASTING — *gasconade* *vi*
gas (1799) 1: having the form of or resembling a gas 2 a: lacking substance or reality and ~ circumlocutions — Edwin
gas who installs or repairs gas pipes and
gas gangrene marked by impregnation with gas and caused by one or more
gas (1973)

gas-hold-er *'gas-höl-dər* *n* (1802): a container for gas; esp: a huge cylindrical tank for storing fuel gas under pressure
gas-house *'haüs* *n* (1880): GASWORKS
gas-i-fi-ca-tion *'ga-sə-fə-kä-shən* *n* (1812): conversion into gas; esp: conversion of coal into natural gas
gas-ify *'ga-sə-fī* *vb* *-i-fied; -i-fy-ing* *vi* (ca. 1828): to convert into gas (~ coal) ~ *vi*: to become gaseous — *gas-ifi-er* *'ga-sə-fī(-ə)r* *n*
gas-let *'gas-kət* *n* [perh. modif. of F *gascette*] (ca. 1889): a material (as rubber) or a member (as an O-ring) used to make a joint fluid-tight
gas-kin *'gas-kən* *n* [prob. short for *galligaskins*] (1573) 1 *pl*, obs: HOSE BREECHES 2: a part of the hind leg of a quadruped between the stifle and the hock — see HORSE illustration
gas-light *'gas-līt* *n* (1808) 1: light made by burning illuminating gas 2: a gas flame or gas lighting fixture
gas-liquid chromatography *n* (1952): gas chromatography in which the stationary phase is a liquid — *gas-liquid chromatographic* *adj*
gas-lit *'lit* *adj* (1837): illuminated by gaslight
gas log *n* (1885): a hollow perforated imitation log used as a gas burner in a fireplace
gas mask *n* (1915): a mask connected to a chemical air filter and used to protect the face and lungs from toxic gases; broadly: RESPIRATOR 1
gas-o-gene *'ga-sə-jen* *n* [F *gazogene*, fr. *gaz* gas (fr. NL *gas*) + *-o-* + *-gene* -gen] (ca. 1853) 1: a portable apparatus for carbonating liquids 2: an apparatus carried by a vehicle to produce gas for fuel by partial burning of charcoal or wood
gas-o-hol *'ga-sə-höl* *n* [blend of *gasoline* and *alcohol*] (1977): a fuel consisting of a blend usu. of 10 percent ethyl alcohol and 90 percent gasoline
gas oil *n* (1901): a hydrocarbon oil used as a fuel oil; esp: a petroleum distillate intermediate in boiling range and viscosity between kerosene and lubricating oil
gas-olier *'ga-sə-līr* *n* [alter. of *gaselier*, fr. *gas* + *-elier* (as in *chandelier*)] (1905): a gaslight chandelier
gas-o-line also *gas-o-lene* *'ga-sə-jen, 'ga-sə-* also *-zə-* *n* [F *gas* + *-ol* + *-line* or *-ene*] (1865): a volatile flammable liquid hydrocarbon mixture used as a fuel esp. for internal combustion engines and usu. blended from several products of natural gas and petroleum — *gas-ol-inic* *'ga-sə-lē-nik, -li-* *adj*
gas-om-e-ter *'ga-sə-mə-tər* *n* [F *gazomètre*, fr. *gaz* + *-o-* + *-mètre* -meter] (1808) 1: GASHOLDER 2: a laboratory apparatus for holding and measuring gases
gas-operated *adj* (1944) of a firearm: using part of the force of expanding propellant gases to operate the action
gasp *'gasp* *vb* [ME, akin to ON *geispa* to yawn] *vi* (14c) 1: to catch the breath convulsively and audibly (as with shock) 2: to breathe laboriously ~ *vi*: to utter in a gasping manner — *gasp* *n*
gasp-er *'gäs-pə(r)* *n* (1914) *slang* Brit: CIGARETTE
gas plant *n* (ca. 1909): FRAXINELLA
gas ring *n* (1901): a ring-shaped portable gas burner for cooking
gassed *'gast* *adj* (ca. 1925): DRUNK 1
gas-ser *'ga-sər* *n* (ca. 1944) *slang*: something outstanding
gas station *n* (1925): SERVICE STATION 1
gas-sy *'ga-sē* *adj* *gas-si-er; -est* (1757) 1: full of or containing gas 2: having the characteristics of gas 3: characterized by many words but little content: emptily verbose — *gas-si-ly* *'ga-sə-lē* *adv* — *gas-si-ness* *n*
gast *'gast* *vi* [ME, fr. *gast*, *ghost* — more at GHOST] (14c) *obs*: SCARE (~ed by the noise I made, full suddenly he fled — Shak.)
Gast-ar-beit-er *'gast-(j)är-bi-tər* *n, pl* *Gastarbeiter* also *Gastarbeiters* [G, fr. *Gast* guest + *Arbeiter* worker] (1970): a foreign worker esp. in Germany
gas-ter *'gas-tər* *n* [Gk *gastēr*] (ca. 1909): the enlarged part of the abdomen behind the pedicel in hymenopterous insects (as ants)
gas-tight *'gas-tīt* *adj* (1831): impervious to gas — *gas-tight-ness* *n*
gast-ness *'gas(t)-nos* *n* (14c) *obs*: FRIGHT, TERROR
gastr- or *gastro-* also *gastr-* *comb* form [Gk, fr. *gastēr*, *gastēr*] 1: stomach (*gastroenterology*) 2: gastric and (*gastrointestinal*)
gas-trea also *gas-traea* *'ga-strē-ə* *n* [NL, fr. Gk *gastēr*, *gastēr*] (1879): a hypothetical metazoan ancestral form corresponding in organization to a simple invaginated gastrula
gas-trec-to-my *'ga-strək-tə-mē* *n, pl* *-mies* [ISV] (1886): surgical removal of all or part of the stomach
gas-tric *'gas-trik* *adj* [Gk *gastēr*, *gastēr*, alter. of (assumed) Gk *gastēr*, fr. Gk *grān* to gnaw, eat] (1656): of or relating to the stomach
gastric gland *n* (1900): any of various glands in the walls of the stomach that secrete gastric juice
gastric juice *n* (ca. 1736): a thin watery acid digestive fluid secreted by glands in the mucous membrane of the stomach
gastric ulcer *n* (ca. 1910): a peptic ulcer situated in the stomach
gas-trin *'gas-trən* *n* (1905): any of various polypeptide hormones that are secreted by the gastric mucosa and induce secretion of gastric juice
gas-tri-tis *'ga-strī-təs* *n* (1806): inflammation esp. of the mucous membrane of the stomach
gas-troc-ne-mi-us *'gas-(j)trāk-nē-mē-əs, -trāk-* *n, pl* *-mī* *'mē-* *n* [NL, fr. Gk *gastroknēmē* calf of the leg, fr. *gastēr* + *knēmē* shank — more at HAM] (1676): the largest and most superficial muscle of the calf of the leg arising by two heads from the condyles of the femur and attaching to a tendon that becomes part of the Achilles tendon
gas-tro-du-o-de-nal *'gas-trō-d(y)ū-ə-dē-nāl, -d(y)ū-ə-dē-nāl* *adj* (1854): of, relating to, or involving the stomach and the duodenum
gas-tro-en-ter-i-tis *'gas-trō-en-tə-ri-tīs* *n* (ca. 1829): inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach and the intestines
gas-tro-en-ter-ol-o-gy *'en-tə-rä-lə-jē* *n* [ISV] (ca. 1904): a branch of medicine concerned with the

package; esp: to produce as an entertainment package b: to present (as a product) in such a way as to heighten its appeal to the public 2: to enclose in a package or covering — **pack-ag-er** *n*
package deal *n* (ca. 1948) 1: an offer or agreement involving a number of related items or one making acceptance of one item dependent on the acceptance of another 2: the items offered in a package deal
package store *n* (ca. 1918): a store that sells bottled or canned alcoholic beverages for consumption off the premises
pack animal *n* (1847): an animal used for carrying packs
pack-board \ˈpæk-ˌbɔrd, -bɔrd\ *n* (1939): a usu. canvas-covered light wood or metal frame with shoulder straps used for carrying goods and equipment

packed \ˈpakt\ *adj* (1777) 1 a: COMPRESSED (hard-packed snow) b: that is crowded or stuffed — often used in combination (an action-packed story) 2: filled to capacity (played to a ~ house)

pack-er \ˈpa-kər\ *n* (14c) 1: one that packs: as a: one engaged in processing food (as meat) and distributing it to retailers b: an automotive vehicle with a closed body and a compressing device (as for compacting rubbish) in the rear 2: PORTER 3: one that conveys goods by means of a pack

pack-et \ˈpa-kət\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *paquet*, of Gmc origin; akin to MD *pak* pack] (15c) 1 a: a small bundle or parcel b: a small thin package c *Brit* (1): PAY ENVELOPE (2): SALARY, PAYCHECK d *chiefly Brit*: a considerable amount (that trip will cost you a ~) 2 a: a number of letters dispatched at one time b: a small group, cluster, or mass 3: a passenger boat usu. carrying mail and cargo 4 *Brit*: a short fixed-length section of data that is transmitted as a unit in an electronic communications network

pack-horse \ˈpæk-ˌhɔrs\ *n* (ca. 1500): a horse used as a pack animal
pack-ice *n* (1850): sea ice formed into a mass by the crushing together of pans, floes, and brash

packing \ˈpa-kiŋ\ *n* (14c) 1 a: the action or process of packing something; also: a method of packing b: the processing of food and esp. meat for future sale 2: material (as a covering or stuffing) used to protect packed goods (as for shipping); also: material used for making airtight or watertight (~ for a faucet)

pack-ing-house \ˌhæʊs\ *n* (1834): an establishment for slaughtering livestock and processing and packing meat, meat products, and by-products; also: one for processing and packing other foodstuffs — called also *packing plant*

pack-man \ˈpæk-mən\ *n* (ca. 1625): PEDDLER

pack rat *n* (1885) 1: WOOD RAT; esp: a bushy-tailed rodent (*Neotoma cinerea*) of the Rocky Mountain area that has well-developed cheek pouches and hoards food and miscellaneous objects 2: one who collects or hoards esp. unneeded items

pack-sack \ˈpæk-sək\ *n* (1851): a case (as of canvas) held on the back by shoulder straps and used to carry gear when traveling on foot
pack-sad-dle \-ˌsɑ-dl\ *n* (14c): a saddle designed to support loads on the backs of pack animals

pack-thread \-ˌθred\ *n* (14c): strong thread or small twine used for sewing or tying packs or parcels

pact \pakt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *pactum*, fr. neut. of *pactus*, pp. of *pacisci* to agree, contract; akin to OE *fōn* to seize, L *pax* peace, *pangere* to fix, fasten, Gk *pēgnynai*] (15c): 1. COMPACT; esp: an international treaty

pad \ˈpad\ *vb* **pad-ded**; **pad-ding** [perh. fr. MD *paden* to follow a path, fr. *pad* path] *vi* (1553): to traverse on foot ~ *vi*: to go on foot: WALK; esp: to walk with or as if with padded feet (the dog padded along beside him) <padding around in bedroom slippers>

pad *n* [MD *pad*] (1567) 1 *dial Brit*: PATH 2: a horse that moves along at an easy pace 3 *archaic*: FOOTPAD

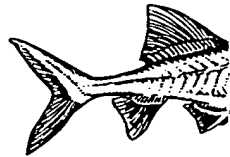
pad *n* [origin unknown] (1570) 1 a: a thin flat mat or cushion: as (1): a piece of soft stuffed material used as or under a saddle (2): padding used to shape an article of clothing (3): a guard worn to shield body parts against impact (4): a piece of usu. folded absorbent material (as gauze) used as a surgical dressing or protective covering (5): frictional material that presses against the disks in a disk brake b: a piece of material saturated with ink for inking the surface of a rubber stamp 2 a: the foot of an animal b: the cushioned thickening of the underside of the toes of a collection of sheets of paper glued together at one end 5 a (1): a section of an airstrip used for warm-ups or turnarounds (2): an area used for helicopter takeoffs and landings b: LAUNCHPAD c: a horizontal concrete surface (as for parking a mobile home) 6 a: BED b: living quarters

pad *vi* **pad-ded**; **pad-ding** (1827) 1 a: to furnish with a pad or padding b: MUTE, MUFFLE 2: to expand or increase esp. with needless, misleading, or fraudulent matter (~ an expense account) — often used with *out* (they ~ out their bibliographies — J. P. Kenyon)

pad *n* [imit.] (1594): a soft muffled or slapping sound
pad-ding \ˈpa-diŋ\ *n* (1828): material with which something is padded
pad-dle \ˈpa-dl\ *vi* **pad-dled**; **pad-dling** \ˈpa-dl-iŋ\ [origin unknown] (1530) 1: to move the hands or feet about in shallow water 2 *archaic*: to use the hands or fingers in toying or caressing 3: TODDLER — **pad-dler** \ˈpa-dl-ər\ *n*

paddle *n* [ME *padell* spade-shaped tool for cleaning a plow] (1624) 1 a: a usu. wooden implement that has a long handle and a broad flat-tened blade and that is used to propel and steer a small craft (as a catenoe) b: an implement often with a short handle and a broad flat blade that is used for stirring, mixing, or hitting; esp: one used to hit a ball in any of various games (as table tennis) 2 a: any of the broad boards at the circumference of a paddle wheel or waterwheel b: any of the broad blades attached to a shaft (as in an ice cream machine) and used for stirring 3: a computer input device with a dial used to control a cursor on a computer display

pad-dle-board \-ˌbɔrd, -bɔrd\ used for riding the surf or in re:
pad-dle-boat \-ˌbɔt\ *n* (1874):
pad-dle-fish \-ˌfɪʃ\ *n* (1807):
 old fishes; esp: a large fish (Po that has a long paddle-shaped



paddle tennis *n* (1925): a dle and rubber ball on a sma
paddle wheel *n* (1685): a w used to propel a boat

paddle wheeler *n* (1924): a
pad-dock \ˈpa-dək, -dik\ *n* [parricus] (1622) 1 a: a u exercising animals; esp: an paraded before a race b: A 2: an area at an automobili

pad-dy also **pad-i** \ˈpa-dē\ (1623) 1: RICE; esp: thro rice is grown
Pad-dy \ˈpa-dē\ *n. pl* **Pad-** for Patrick] (1780): IRISH
pad-dy wagon \ˈpa-dē-\ *n* tortruck used by police to patrol wagon

pad-lock \ˈpad-lək\ *n* [M lock] (15c): a removabl through a staple or link an
pa-dre \ˈpɑ-ˌdrə, -drē\ *n* at FATHER] (1584) 1: a tary chaplain

pa-dro-ne \ˈpɑ-ˌdrō-nē\ *n. L patronus patron] (1670): one that secures employ*

pad-u-a-soy \ˈpa-jə-wə-s pou-de-soie] (1663): a co
pa-e-an \ˈpē-ən\ *n* [L, hy fr. Gk *paian*, *paion*, fr. (1589): a joyous song triumph; broadly: ENCO

paed- or **paedo-** — see **PI**
pa-e-di-at-ric, **pa-e-di-at-** ATRIC, PEDIATRICIAN, PED
pa-e-do-gene-sis \ˈpē-d by young or larval ani tik\ or **pa-e-do-gen-ic** \ti-k(ə)-iē\ *adv*

pa-e-do-mor-phic \ˈpē-c volving pedomorphosi
pa-e-do-mor-phism \-n of infantile or juvenile c
pa-e-do-mor-pho-sis \- formation, fr. *morpho* netic change that invol

pa-el-la \ˈpɑ-ˌe-lə, -ā- paille, fr. L *patella* sm iron-flavored dish con
pa-e-on \ˈpē-ən, -än\ *n*: a metrical foot of fo bles (as in classical pr syllables (as in Engl

pa-gan \ˈpɑ-gən\ *n* [I pagus country district 1: HEATHEN 1; esp: Rome] 2: one who sual pleasures and m — **pagan** *adj* — **pa-p**

pa-gan-ism \ˈpɑ-gə-n b: a pagan religion
pa-gan-ize \-ˌniz\ *vb*: to become pagan —

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